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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

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## AMERICAN TROOPS NEEDED IN RUSSIA

**Chief of Russian Mission Says 100,000 U. S. Soldiers to Co-Operate With Russians Would be Fatal to Germany.**

(By Associated Press)  
San Francisco, July 30.—The presence of American troops in the Eastern which include some of the German according to Michel Youssof, chief of a Russian mission, which arrived here today.

If America will send 100,000 men to Russia to act with a nucleus of a million of Russian troops, it would be fatal to Germany declared Youssof. Germany would not be able to face such a formidable army, pressed as she is on the other fronts by British, French and American soldiers.

## OLD BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

(By Associated Press)  
London, July 30.—The British cruiser Arcturion, of 11,000 tons has been torpedoed and sunk. The Arcturion was of an old type built in 1893 and carried a complement of 567 officers and men.

## POLICE COURT

Narcotti Vinjingo got an unexpected call from the police on Sunday at his residence on Water street. The officers were hunting for booze and evidently got Narcotti with the goods. They found a keg hauled up there and it looked as if everybody was happy. He was ordered into court today and when the charge of keeping liquor for sale was made, he said he was not guilty. The police said they not only found the keg and several bottles but discovered four local men there lapping up proportional parts of a brew. The consumers tried to conceal the booze and slip out on the quiet. Narcotti then came back with the old libel. "The booze belonged to the boarders." The court thought that somebody besides the regular inmates of the domicile were anchored to the floor on Sunday and if Narcotti can dig up \$50

## DO YOU KNOW OF ANY MEN WANTING WORK?

If you know of a ship builder in any of the branches of house carpenter who want work, send the names and addresses to The Herald.

Men of mechanical training in any of its branches here or elsewhere should file their names at The Herald office. Every known trade will be required in the work at Newington.

TO LET—House of six rooms between B. & M. station and Market square, Tel. 1181H. he j130, if

## SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IN CHICAGO IS ENDED

**After an All Night's Conference Men Agree to Return to Work Without Prejudice or Loss of Seniority.**

(By Associated Press)

Chicago, July 30.—The strike of the switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, involving more than 2500 men in the Chicago switching district, which was begun Saturday was called off before six o'clock this morning after an all-night conference between representatives of the switchmen and the nineteen railroads involved.

The men will return to their work at once. They agreed to return without prejudice or loss of seniority.

The settlement was brought about after a conference of road officials and representatives of seven of the railroad organizations, the Order of Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, Railway Trainmen, the latter representing the switchmen. The conference lasted all night and when an agreement was reached it was submitted to James Murdoch, vice president of the Railway Trainmen, who, after ratifying it, ordered the men back to work.

## WORK AT NEW SHIP BUILDING PLANT BEGUN

**Ground Is Broken and Force of Laborers Preparing the Site.**

The first work on the new shipbuilding plant at Newington Point was started today when General Manager Howlings and Foreman Doyle and a force of 20 men arrived on the ground and began the operations of excavating. More men will be added every day until the necessary force is on the job. A steam shovel will be erected as soon as it can be assembled and set up to hurry the work. President Shattuck and P. W. Hartford had previously been on the site and broke the first ground for the building of part of the fleet that will make up the commercial navy.

George Howlings and family are occupying the Hackett residence in New Castle.

## TAKE STEPS TO SAVE FRUITS

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 30.—Reports from twenty-four states show an enormous surplus of perishable fruits and vegetables threatened with loss prompted Secretary Houston today to urge the women of the country to respond to President Wilson's plea for the conservation of food.

The states of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are the ones most affected. This problem must be solved locally, as Federal or State officials cannot solve it without the active co-operation of the women in the respective localities.

## PEACE AGITATOR HAS DISAPPEARED

(By Associated Press)

Petrograd, July 13.—Nicholas Lenin, peace agitator and alleged German spy has disappeared from his usual haunts in Petrograd and his whereabouts are not known to the government.

The story published in the United States that Lenin was arrested at Ozerk, Poland on July 24 and later escaped during a battle between the government agents and anarchists is discredited.

## ARMY BALLOON SET AFIRE AND DESTROYED

(By Associated Press)

Terre Haute, July 30.—A United States army balloon containing eight men and officers, landed on a farm about miles south of here this morning. The men in the balloon said they were compelled to land on account of leaks. The balloon was set afire and destroyed. The remainder of the equipment was loaded and taken to the city.

valuation figures to a large extent. The destruction of aircraft has been heavy on both sides, 20 German airships being destroyed and 13 British machines brought down. The French front is devoid of activity with the exception of raiding parties.

## GERMANS ARE BREAKING UP CAR TRACKS

(By Associated Press)

Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 30.—The Germans are requisitioning wire and particularly barbed wire all over Belgium, according to the latest news from the frontier. The retention of only one wire is allowed, to mark off the divisions of the fields. They are likewise breaking up more and more car tracks and light railroads, carrying off the rails and sleepers, as well as cars and locomotives.

## THE FRONTS DEVOID OF ACTIVITY

Whatever military development may be impending on the Belgian front, the great artillery battle had not materialized or any information of importance. The British official statement is colorless compared with the German statement where color is lent that a battle is impending. An intensive aerial warfare is in progress in which photographic obser-

Save Breath and Ink Economy's the word—then why say "dehydrate" when you mean "dry"?

Hon. H. H. Yeaton and family visited the mountains on Sunday.

## FOUR KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

**Near New Bedford In Early Morning Collision--Two Others Slightly Injured and Taken to Hospital.**

(By Associated Press)  
New Bedford, Mass., July 30.—Three men and a woman were killed and two men injured in an auto collision on the Fall River road near here today.

The dead are Henry Laurence, Jas. Neuman, Edward Tremblay, Mrs. Edward Tremblay. Joseph Shackleton and Edward Callick were taken to the hospital but are not seriously hurt.

## MAYOR MITCHELL A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

(By Associated Press)  
New York, July 30.—Mayor Mitchell will be a candidate to succeed himself as chief executive for the next four years.

In a letter to the chairman of the Fusion party he accepted the nomination to become their candidate.

gulating the location of the new shipbuilding plant started in this morning. General Manager George Howlings was on the job bright and early this morning to receive many of the skilled men who have been ordered to assemble here. If you have a house to rent in Portsmouth or any of the adjoining towns, communicate with The Herald. Parties desiring to take roomers should also communicate with The Herald how many people they can take. It is essential that these facts be gotten together at once.

## MANY STRANGERS ARRIVING IN THIS CITY

The arrival of many strangers here from every part of the country in hospital.

## FIRST ACCIDENT AT THE NEW PLANT Workman Cut Foot While Chopping Down a Tree.

The first accident to occur at the new shipbuilding plant happened today when James Gotehill, one of the laborers received a bad cut on the left foot while chopping down a tree. He was treated at the Portsmouth hospital.

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Not only do we show the newest at the opening of a season, but the latest novelties throughout the season as brought out from day to day by the leading makers. This feature gives an added pleasure to your shopping, the latest touch of fashion to your purchases. These are of especial interest today—

- NEW NET AND CHIFFON VEILS.....\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.50
- FABRIC GLOVES in colors, ivory and white.....75c pair
- NEW STRIPED DRESS SILKS FOR AUTUMN.....\$1.75, \$1.85 yard
- STYLISH WAISTS OF SILK AND VOILE.....\$1.00 to \$7.98
- CHILDREN'S SOCKS in tan, white and fancies.....12 1/2c pair
- MISSES' FAST BLACK HOSE in all sizes.....12 1/2c pair
- WASH SKIRTS OF PIQUE, GABARDINE AND KHAKI.....\$2.98 to \$5.00
- CHILDREN'S OVERALLS in blue and khaki.....69c, 79c pair
- NEW CRETONNES, DRAPERY GOODS, CURTAIN MUSLINS.
- STRAW SUIT CASES, TRAVELING BAGS.

## GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

## BATHING SUITS Caps and Shoes

- Bathing Suits of cotton twill, mohair and serge, with Jersey tights.....\$2.50 to \$5.98
- Pure Rubber Bathing Caps, new shapes and all colors.....25c, 50c, 75c
- High Lace Cloth Bathing Shoes with rubber soles.....89c pair
- Pure Rubber Bathing Shoes, blue trimmed white, or white trimmed pink.....\$1.00 pair
- Water Wings; if you can't swim learn how by using Ayads water wings.....30c

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# BRITISH OFFICERS THINK U. S. IMPORTANT FACTOR

(By Associated Press)

London, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict in the opinion of Major General Frederick B. Maurice, the chief director of military operations at the British war office, as expressed in an interview which he reviewed the main events of the third year and summed up the present situation. Today, Major General Maurice said, Germany whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to a pitiful state of military helplessness in which she is barely able to hang on in the hope that her submarines will force three people at the Entente Powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the "big pawns" with which to make a bargain.

"Speaking from the military point of view," said Major General Maurice, "the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not been developed to the fullest extent and that when England's full weight was in the field, the pressure on the Russians and French would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where she must say that she cannot extend her work much further. In France, meanwhile, the struggle in the continental countries is becoming greater and greater and the French are in real need of more and more support.

"Of course, the same is true and probably in far greater measure in enemy quarters.

"But the whole lesson of the three years of warfare is to emphasize the military maxim that the man with the last resource is going to win, and we still have got the whole power of the United States to draw upon. The U. S. today is the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

"Germany has made the same mistake with the United States as three years ago she made with regard to England. She urged, 'we do not believe England will come in, but if she does come in, she is not a military nation and cannot become a power soon enough to play any part in this war. We proved that theory wrong as you will prove her theory regarding the United States wrong.'

"What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? She found she could not win on land. It was necessary to try U-boat warfare. This said the German theorists 'will defeat England and bring the reign of the Entente to an end. We do not believe that the United States will come in, but if she does, she is an auxiliary nation, has no army, cannot create and for many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military factor soon enough to play any part in this war.'

"That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved as wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

"You asked me what is the outlook at the opening of the fourth year of the war. First, let me give you in picture the history of the first three years as I understand it.

"The first year, broadly speaking, was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which her military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a

certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for the Russians to disturb them in the east.

"The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

"Germany, then, according to her plans, took the defensive on the western front and turned her offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again she failed, although her attack enormously weakened the offensive power of Russia.

"In the summer of 1915 Germany definitely abandoned her old pre-war strategic scheme and started on a new plan that had been developed since the war began, namely, an effort to upbuild Mittel-Europa, as a great block composed of four so-called central powers which would command the road to the east. The autumn campaign of 1915 consisted in essence of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing in Bulgaria and building our barbed-wire effort by rushing munitions, supplies and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

"By the winter of 1916 Germany had gone a long way toward realization of her own ambition and this point represents to my mind the grand climacteric of Germany's offensive power. At this time Great Britain had been building up armies, and with the beginning of 1916, we for the first time had a real army in the field.

"With the spring of 1916 Germany had come to realize that the conquest of Russia was impossible. Russia was too massive to kill or crush, so the German staff again turned to France and the Verdun attack was the result.

"With the defeat of Germany at Verdun came a turning of the tide which further manifestation was seen in a successful British offensive. Previous British military efforts had been comparatively speaking, minor operations, or operations undertaken in support of the French. At the same time we started our new work and really great important work it was, although a great deal of the contemporary effect of the Verdun defeat and of the Somme victory was neutralized by Germany's push into Rumania. The Rumanian push, however, viewed in true historical perspective was merely a flash in the pan. The German military power already was on the decline and her offensive strength was nothing like what it had been the year before.

"The end of 1916 found the situation between the two great groups of contestants about equally balanced but with the scales leaning slightly in favor of the Entente.

"The year 1917 has presented a still sadder picture. During the whole third year of the war Germany and her allies have attempted nothing on land, they everywhere have been on the defensive. The Turks lost Bagdad and the Sinai peninsula. On Germany's eastern frontier, although the Russian revolution enormously weakened Russia's military power, Germany was incapable of taking advantage of the situation. On the Austrian front, the Italians got into powerful blows. In the west the British and French struck repeatedly and the Germans have been powerless to answer back.

"This is the pitiful state to which we have reduced the great power whose whole military gospel was summed up in the phrase 'vigorous offensive.' Germany's military helplessness, owing to the long strain on her man-power, material and resources, is such that today she barely is able to hang on and her only hope is that she may find some way of similarly wearing us down and forcing us out of the war before we get up momentum to drive her back.

"At present Germany is hanging on the U-boat. She hopes against hope that the U-boat will reduce the people of the Entente powers to the same state of want, privation and suffering which she has been enduring for months and years past. She hopes to make the Entente peoples cry enough and start peace parleys while she still has got the big pawns with which to bargain at a peace conference."

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ent matched with Cline for the world's lightweight championship. Cline boxes and fights like Mike Gibbons of St. Paul. In fact, Patsy is a protégé of the wonderful St. Paul fighter. He dances and feels and fights in every respect like his master. Cline is like a streak of lightning in action; he is in and out before his opponent realizes what has happened. This bout ought to be a very fast, hard fight, and there are any number of good judges who believe that Patsy has more than an even chance to win.

"Dutch" O'Hagan and Marty Farrell are two fast middleweights that are extremely popular in New York City, because the patrons are always sure of a slug-fest when either of these boxers are contestants. They will go 12 rounds, and there ought not to be an idle moment in any one of the sessions.

"The opening preliminary of 8 rounds will bring together Young Buckley of South Boston and Al Gerard of the North End. There is not a chance that this bout will be anything short of one continual mix. Tommy O'Toole of South Boston and Eddie Barrelli of Quincy will also fight 8 rounds.

The Armory A. A. may have offered bouts with more championship medals dangling from the fighters, but it certainly could not arrange a program that would provide more speed and action than the one on tap for Tuesday night.

## ALL-NAVY TEAM DEFEATED THE ALL-STAR NINE

The All-Navy Nine won its game from the Portsmouth Sunset League All Stars on Saturday afternoon at the playgrounds, defeating the local team 9 to 7. Bill Leary had one bad inning in the fourth and seven runs were scored off him. The All Stars attempted a ninth-inning rally that netted three runs but fell short two for a chance to drive the game into extra innings. Both teams made several errors but the plays were fast and the errors came on hard-hit balls.

The summary:

All Navy	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Castell, ss	4	0	1	1	5	3
Klyse, c	5	1	2	1	0	0
R. Brackett, c	5	2	0	6	1	0
Reynolds, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Thomas, p	4	2	2	0	4	1
Cunningham, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	1
Barron, cf	3	1	1	3	0	1
Doll, lb	3	1	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 2b	2	1	0	3	2	0
Totals	35	9	9	27	14	5

Portsmouth

ab	r	h	po	a	e
Esterbrook, 2b	5	2	1	2	1
Thompson, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 3b	4	1	0	3	5
J. Bailey, c	6	1	1	10	3
P. Bailey, lb	6	1	2	6	1
W. Brackett, ss	4	1	0	0	5
Moran, c	5	0	2	2	1
Reardon, lf	2	0	0	1	0
McCabe, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Savotta, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Leary, p, lb	5	0	0	3	2
Totals	39	7	6	27	14

Boxing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0

"Two base hits, Klyse, J. Bailey, P. Bailey, Three base hit, Thomas, Stoten bases, R. Brackett, Cunningham, Wilson, Esterbrook, W. Brackett, Moran, Sacrifice hit, Thompson, base on balls, by Thomas 5, by Leary 3, by P. Bailey 4. Double play, W. Brackett, P. Bailey, Jordan and J. Bailey. Passed ball, R. Brackett. Hit by pitched ball, by Thomas, Jordan, Time, 2h 15m. Umpire, Jefferson.

The Dimensions of Golf  
Tomkins—Caddle, what's the length of this hole?

War-Time Caddle (weary after continuous search for Tomkins' balls in the rough): "I reckon it's the width you want to know. Alister, not the length!"—London Opinion.

A Cinch  
"How does Gladys manage to preserve her complexion so well?"

"Easily. She keeps it in air-tight jars!"—Baltimore American.



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## GERMANY HAS SUSTAINED GREAT SETBACKS DURING YEAR

(By Associated Press)

The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of conflict favoring the Entente.

The Central Powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months.

On both the Western and Eastern fronts in Europe the Germans and themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly-established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States, have been drawn in by the Central Empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece, in Russia autocracy has given way to a republic, in Greece a kingdom remains but not a pro-Entente one.

Entente pressure having won supremacy in this part of the Balkans.

Political events within the German and Austrian Empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichstag as the fourth year dawns.

In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, returned to the Cabinet with the portfolio of Minister of Munitions.

Portugal and Rumania drew in their forces with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama Canal. Costa Rica put her naval bases at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay expressed sympathy for the United States. Late in July, Spain entered the war against the Central Powers.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a Kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania which was established as a republic under Italian political protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson, of the British War Council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French General Headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 15,000,000.

The first and second American contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27.

Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 6 under the selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great Army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia, and other Entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military financial and otherwise. The allied States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the Western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter came; and four after the Entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Domant, Thionville, and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defense.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French. It was estimated that 38 German divisions, or, based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 760,000 men, opposed the British and French on their twenty-mile front. In this battle the British air supremacy became dominant. By November the British and French had taken St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel and Beaumont and had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring, the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg" victorious retreat to newly-established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Ipres, Peronne, Nais, Fayette, Gricourt, Vux, Roye, and hundreds of

other positions were lost by the Germans. In an evacuation which French critics regard as memorial the Germans left a track of wide-spread devastation which aroused the world-wide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 6,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retreat for a depth of from 5 to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles.

In April the British transferred their offensive northward from Arras, forcing von Hindenberg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. In this fighting, Monchy-le-Preux was taken; and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counterattacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenberg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. The offensive continued, placed the British astride the Hindenberg line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Aubervie. In the first days of Champagne offensive one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of Soissons, through Athies to Aubervie.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wytschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mulling the early 1917 offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Messines, for no miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners and great stores of artillery. Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Combrin Canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there had been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripet Marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war. These operations forced the Austro-Germans to relinquish lines they had held throughout the winter of 1916-1917.

The Hatzel bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted, because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian Revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pskov, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended 18-22 miles. Known as "Regiments July First," these troops, reinvigorated by the consciousness of political liberty, confounded German military prophets by the magnitude and extent of their offensive.

Led by Alexander Kerensky, Minister of War, and observed by American Army officers, the "Regiments July First" forced the Germans to evacuate Brzezany, and they captured many important positions, including terrain west and south of Hatzel town and strongly-defended positions north west of Stanislaw. On July 11 Hatzel was taken, thus smashing the Austro-German front between Brzezany and the Carpathians.

This Russian operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. The German samples recovered show the coal to have been reported to be rushing he undamaged.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE AT LOW COST

The demands of the government and of business are cutting heavily into the normal supply of gasoline and the government is issuing orders for a curtailment of its use by pleasure motorists. The Committee on public safety and the Council of National Defense have been active in their attempts to increase the supply and to keep the price of the valuable within reason. But the use of gasoline for pleasure driving is seriously threatened and for years, at first because of the advance in prices, automobile men have been looking for a substitute for gasoline.

Dr. Frazier L. Davis of Boston has come to the rescue with a substitute for gasoline, and a less expensive product by the way.

Dr. Davis' product, which has been brought forth after years of research work, is the result of a process for breaking up the heavy hydro-carbons in kerosene oil, rendering it capable of complete volatilization in the cylinders of the ordinary automobile using the regular carburetor.

No extra mechanical equipment is necessary to secure complete combustion. A slight adjustment of the carburetor is all that is needed. Kerosene contains more heat units per pound than gasoline, says Mr. Davis, consequently when complete combustion is secured in the engine more power is developed. The engine can be as readily started with this fuel as with gasoline and has the added advantage of not forming carbon.

Mr. Davis arrived in Portsmouth last evening and will remain here for a few days. He has made a special study of chemistry and medicine at Oxford and other English Universities as well as in American colleges.

He claims for his product, a cost of about one-third the present price of gasoline and if this proves to be the success that he believes users of kerosene are certain to remember his name with those of other Americans who discoveries and inventions have placed this country in the forefront of the world.

A brilliant British campaign in Mesopotamia accomplished the capture of Kut-el-Amara, in February; and of Bagdad, terminals of the Berlin-Bagdad railway, in March. The capture of Bagdad had a deep moral effect in the Orient, particularly in Arabia, where many natives revolted from Turkish rule.

Russians operating in Persia took Hamadan; and further north, in Turkish Armenia, Russians captured Van.

In the Holy Land the British opened a new era in the history of the East. Their advance has carried them nearly to Gaza. Their objective is Jerusalem, which the Turks were reported in June to have partly evacuated.

Except for submarine operations, naval writers have found little to engage their attention during the past year.

Germany continued to rely on U-boats. This policy led to unrestricted warfare which drew the United States into the conflict.

U-boats destroyed an estimated gross tonnage of more than 4,000,000 during the year. This included 2,000,000 flying the British flag sunk from Feb. 25 to July 1.

America's destroyer flotilla arrived in British waters in May. Without the loss of a ship or a man, American warships conveyed the first American troops to France. Two submarines, attacks were made on the transports. At least one U-boat was sunk. American warships took over from British and French vessels the patrol of American coasts. Brazil added her Navy to ours in South American waters.

Cities from Bagdad to London have been subjected to raids, notable attacks being those by German Zeppelins and airplanes on London. In four attacks on England in May, June and July, 298 persons were killed and 363 injured.

## TO SALVAGE 30 YEAR OLD COAL WRECK

(By Associated Press)

Stockholm, July 30.—Impelled by the present high price of coal a wrecking company has started work in an effort to recover 1200 tons of coal that has lain at the bottom of Great Belt, a mile north of Nyborg for thirty-four years. The cargo was that of the steamer Dorka which sank in 1883. It is believed that nearly one thousand tons can be recovered. The samples recovered show the coal to have been reported to be rushing he undamaged.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS

Portsmouth, N. H., July 25, 1917

Allan, Miss Alice  
Ball, Mrs. Henry  
Berry, Mrs. John  
Cole, Mrs. Frank E.  
Crowley, Mrs. Mary A.  
Clark, Miss Mary  
Dow, Miss Charlotte  
Guthrie, Miss Helen  
Heffron, Miss Ida  
Johnston, Mrs. William  
Knight, Mrs. E. H.  
Lyman, Mrs. Harold C.  
Nesbitt, Miss Alice  
Freear, Mrs. Lawrence  
Parker, Mrs. Mable  
Riegall, Mrs. Henry  
Trautman, Mrs. Lena  
White, Mrs. Mildred  
Wolter, Mrs. M. D.  
Hockham, Mr. Guitman  
Cannon, Mr. Fred  
Colmyr, Mr. George H.  
Glass, Mr. Louis  
Howard, Mr. John  
Harris, Mr. M.  
Haley, Mr. W. E.  
Jenkins, R. C.  
McLellan, Mr. Hugh (2)  
McSheehy, Mr. M. J.  
Moir, Mr. W. S.  
Mathews, Mr. F. N.  
MacArthur, Mr. Wm.  
Pino, Mr. J.  
Piper, Mr. Kingsbury B.  
Seavey, Mr. J. F.  
Storie, Mr. B. D.  
White, Mr. Harry  
Walcott, Samuel F.

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# The Portsmouth Herald

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

TELEPHONES:  
Editorial 28 | Business 37

Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, July 30, 1917.

## Sheep in New England.

More or less has been published of late relative to the restoration of the sheep industry to New England, where it was once one of the leading industries of the farm. The natural conditions in New England are highly favorable to sheep raising, there being no better pasturage in the world than is to be found on the hills and mountains of this part of the country. But for different reasons the keeping of sheep has become an almost forgotten part of New England farming. Like the production of beef, it is an industry that moved to the West years ago, and today a flock of sheep on a New England farm is little less than a curiosity.

The common explanation is that dogs are responsible for the well nigh total disappearance of sheep from the farms of New England, and without doubt their depredations have had considerable to do with the change that has come about. Yet it is a question whether dogs are responsible for the abandonment of sheep raising to such an extent as is commonly believed. Without doubt the dog is one of the causes, but it is equally certain that there are others.

It may be natural to wonder why with wool, mutton and lamb commanding such prices as they do now the farmers of New England are not giving more attention to sheep, but it must be remembered that conditions have not always been what they are now. Farmers who used to keep sheep, recall the time when they had hard work in selling their wool at a price which made its production anywhere near profitable. The eastern markets have always paid good prices for lamb, but to make sheep husbandry profitable the farmer must be able to get something for his wool and his old sheep as well as for his early spring lambs. When the time came that it was difficult to do this while dairying was paying well most of the sheep farmers disposed of their flocks and stocked their farms with cows.

As conditions are now sheep would pay well if it were not for the dog menace, and in some parts of New England an effort is being made to induce the owners of suitable farms to again take up the sheep industry. The subject was discussed at a recent conference at the New Hampshire experiment station at Durham, where it was suggested that a breed of sheep particularly adapted to New England conditions should be developed, a sheep which would be a heavy producer of wool and mutton. It was believed this could be done by the crossing of well known breeds, of which the southdown is one, and it probably could. In another part of New England arrangements have been made for advancing credit to farmers who may wish to go into sheep raising, and already sheep are being shipped from the West for distribution among New England farmers. So far as dogs are concerned it ought to be possible to afford adequate protection, and it will be when the states take up the question in earnest.

What will become of the agitation remains to be seen. There is no question that more sheep would be a benefit to New England and the country, and any movement tending to increase the flocks should be encouraged to the utmost.

The entertainment to be given at Hampton for the benefit of the Red Cross will be highly meritorious in every way and Portsmouth people will contribute generously to the program. This will include a play written by a Portsmouth woman, and the cast will include a number of Portsmouth people. It is probable that there will be numerous people from this city in the audience also, as an excursion to Hampton and such an entertainment will make a very happy combination on a pleasant summer evening.

The government is to be commended for providing a way of sending reading matter to the soldiers at a cost so trifling as to be wholly immaterial. A magazine of any weight will be carried for one cent, and the sender need not take the trouble to address it. Here is a splendid opportunity to contribute to the comfort of the boys at the front, and it is safe to say it will not be neglected.

New Hampshire officialdom did not escape when the great lottery was worked in Washington last week. Three Concord lawyers were drafted and also the mayor of Dover, and similar cases are liable to come to light later. Which goes to show that not all the leaders in the Granite State are in the old men's class.

The heat is a great thing for the crops, but people may well exercise care when the mercury is up around the 90's. There have already been a number of fatal sunstrokes in the big cities. The people of Portsmouth are fortunate in living in one of the pleasantest and most comfortable cities on the Atlantic coast.

Hasty and careless readers have sometimes stumbled over the meaning of pro and con, but there should be no further confusion. Recent developments should make it plain to the fullest comprehension that pro and con stand for prohibition and conservation.

## From the Exchanges

### Our Country.

(From the Gloucester Times)  
Slowly the draft is bringing home to our minds the fact that this is our country, that these are our boys who are being called to fight for it, that the responsibility of seeing that things go well is ours, and that the final outcome is going to make a mighty difference in our future.

We are obliged to emphasize the pronouns used in the foregoing paragraph because our tendency has been to slide over them. We have thought of our country as a great and glorious fact and opportunity. We have taken it for granted that she must be protected in her rights, we have known that men must die in her behalf, but somehow we have persisted in thinking that the obligation rested upon somebody else, that danger could never come near us or ours, and we have even been inclined to find fault because they, these unknown persons who, ought to respond when the country calls, have not answered sooner.

But the names we have been reading in the papers as of boys who have volunteered in the army or navy, as of boys who have been drawn in the draft, are boys whom we know. Many of them we have known well since they were little fellows. We have not known from day to day but that the call might come to some in our own families. Perhaps it has come at last. And the result is a personal feeling which perhaps did not exist before.

When the name of one who is near or dear to us is announced as one who is to serve his country, we ask first how it happens that this comes about. We did not wish the peace of our family circle destroyed. And the answer immediately comes that the country in which we have been born and brought up is our country. It is not an impersonal thing. It is the expression of ourselves, socially and politically and internationally. And if it is danger, if its institutions are threatened, who should stand by it, who should fight for it, if we do not?

America is going to mean much more to us in days to come because of the experience through which we are now passing.

### Eat a Banana and Save Bread

(From the New York Evening Mail)

The best way to save flour is to stop the eating of bread. But such advice is worthless unless we know what to eat instead of bread. During these summer months our gardens and the cheap vegetables that food the markets furnish the answer. But all the year around the banana, a tropical fruit, which is easily and cheaply grown, can be depended upon very largely to furnish starch and sugar and a good supply of mineral salts at a price which under ordinary conditions is no greater than wheat flour.

Bananas are brought to our market while they are still green, in specially fitted boats which touch the ports in the West Indies and Central and South America. Our ability to get bananas at ten to twenty-five cents a dozen, depending upon their size and condition, is regulated by the carrying capacity of the banana fleet. Any readjustment of our shipping to meet the need of freights for carrying munitions and supplies across the Atlantic which withdraws these banana boats from service cuts off a very important food supply.

It is foolish to urge people to save wheat by consuming less bread if at the same time we make it impossible for them to get the cheap food from the tropics.

### The Responsible Control.

(From the Newburyport News)

We are taking lessons almost daily in the need of having, in every place where important work is to be done, control centered in as few hands as possible, in one man indeed if that can be, with this man directly responsible to the proper authorities for what can be done.

The whole ship building controversy shows the difficulty of having too many bosses on one job. With divided responsibility and men who are not slow to stand on their personal prerogative, there happen things just like those we are seeing. A bit of the most important work in the war is held up while men fight with each other over just what shall or shall not be done. There needs to be more power in the hands of one man, and less power in the hands of a group who divide over various matters.

The Senate has been trying to do the same thing in the matter of food control. Attacking Mr. Hoover in a most petty and unparliamentary way, it asks for a board of three men. Unless two of these took their orders from the third, there would be endless trouble. And if they are going to do this, three men are too many; one would be quite sufficient. Even a modicum of common sense should enable men to see so simple a fact as that.

Hard practical experience has shown European countries that if they are to get things done in times of national emergency, they must give men power which makes them practical dictators for the time being. The worth of the experiment, which is only temporary, is shown by the results. Naturally not everybody is pleased, but if the greatest good of the greatest number is conserved, nothing more need be said.

We need one responsible head in this whole matter of ship building. We need one responsible head in the food control. And we need them just as soon as we can get them. Indeed our whole task is to find men who can do the things that need doing and then

to turn them loose with power to do these things. Tell your congressman so.

### Support by Republicans

(From the Nashua Telegraph)

Another instance of the stand-by-the-Government attitude of Republican Congressmen, and Democratic opposition, was shown in the short debate preceding the passage of the bill appropriating \$610,000,000 for aviation purposes. The distinguished chairman of the appropriations committee, a Democrat, secured a half hour's time and proceeded to argue that the measure was unconstitutional. He even criticized the committee for adding \$750,000 or about one tenth of one percent to the Department estimate; advocated full discussion of the bill by the House, and in other ways endeavored to embarrass the speedy passage of the measure. Another prominent Democrat proposed an amendment to cut the appropriation in half, which received the opposition of all the Republicans present, and was speedily defeated. Due largely to the able leadership of the ranking Republican of the Military Committee Mr. Kahn of California, the debate in opposition was kept under control, and the bill passed without much delay.

### Smaller Not Fewer Trains

(From the Boston Herald)

One of our contemporaries prints a picture of a motor vehicle now running on the Central Pacific railroad, from Carson City, Nev., to Truckee, Cal., built to carry perhaps 15 persons, and a fair volume of baggage, express and mail pouches. In several places in New England automobiles equipped with wheels to fit railroad tracks, have been performing shabby small services. The war has completely material reduction of train services, over which the public must be cheerful that when the war is over, and our transportation facilities resume normal conditions, the "loosening up" ought to come in the direction of more frequent trains rather than longer and heavier ones.

We have in Massachusetts an amazing number of branch line railroads, which are the product of the competitive era in railroading. Like those which abound in Essex county, other tracks served useful branch line purposes until superseded by the trolley. This is true of the loop lines running out of Brockton in several directions. Over many of these but one passenger train a day runs. These lines are maintained at a tremendous cost to the railroads, and so in the long run to the public, while they perform an extremely small service for the communities through which they run.

Such lines could be revitalized and made useful to the public and probably profitable to their owners by a frequent service of single cars operated by electricity, fuel oil or some other modern device. This ought to be our next improvement in railroading. The ingenuity of the world ought to be equal to the problem of giving the stagnant roads of Massachusetts some thing to do.

## NAVY NOTES

An order from the navy department has thrown a surprise among the men of the fourth class naval reserve. The order directs that the men of this class be requested to volunteer for service on the several transports which include some of the German ships seized by the government. According to the terms of enlistment the reserves of the fourth class cannot be called for service outside the naval district in which they enlist unless in grave emergency. The government now gives them the chance to get in the regular service or be discharged and subjected to draft.

The first naval district includes nearly 4000 men and the most of them so far are doing duty on the several patrol boats.

### Col. Lee Transferred.

Lieut. Col. Harry Lee U. S. M. C., commanding the naval prison at the local navy yard has been detached and ordered to duty at Quantico, Va.

### Sent to Naval Prison for Duty.

Second Lieut. Bruce Gootes U. S. M. C. has been ordered to the Portsmouth Naval Prison for duty. He has been on duty at the rifle range at Whitcomb, Md.

### Life and Death Messages.

The Navy Department has arranged for the expedition of "life and death" messages passing between the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and their families. Telegrams of such a nature are to be dispatched to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and will be forwarded by telegraph or cable immediately to the proper naval station or ship, no matter at what port or in what waters the latter may be at the time. Other messages will pursue a slower means of transmission.

### Cooks and Musicians.

Navy recruiting officers in the State have been ordered to enlist all the musicians and cooks possible.

### Pased for Army.

Dr. Armand J. Tarte who conducted a dental parlor in this city has returned from Washington where he passed the examination for the reserve dental corps of the Army. Tarte came here from Bliddeford and hopes to receive a commission in a short time.

Read the Want Ads.

## BARRINGTON MAN KILLED BY TRAIN

Charles Reed Falls Asleep on Railroad Track—Dies at Hospital.

Rochester, N. H., July 30.—Falling asleep while sitting on a tie on the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine, about one mile east of the East Barrington depot, Charles Reed, 65 years old, a farmer of Barrington, was struck by an extra freight train from Nashua to Rochester. He died just before midnight at the Bagle hospital in this city.

Reed was on his way home from haying and being fatigued sat down to rest. Engineer Gallant did not notice him until it was too late to stop the train. Reed was thrown nearly 25 feet and his skull was fractured and the body bruised. He was taken aboard the train which made quick time. On arrival here it was thought that he was dead, but Medical Referee Walter J. Roberts found he was still alive and ordered his removal to the hospital.

Reed was a native of Barrington, the son of Holmes and Sarah (Hall) Reed and is survived by his wife, a son James Reed of Barrington; two daughters, Mrs. Adelle Allen of Marlboro, Mass., and Mrs. Sarah Brown of Barrington; and three brothers, J. Frank Reed of Rochester, Almon Reed of Newburyport, Mass., and William Reed of Dover.

## PEOPLES' OPINION

Appeal for Funds for War Devastated Villages.

Editor.—At the present time many people in America perhaps forget what is happening to the poor refugees of France, homeless and penniless, who are pouring into Paris by the hundreds daily, as the bombardment of the towns increases.

There is every kind of poverty amongst them, and many are dying for lack of proper food and housing. Paris is overcrowded, and ways must be found for getting them into the country, which means building up some of their homes again, as soon as possible, and getting them re-established in them.

The fund for war devastated villages, 32 Rue Talbott, Paris, is already doing splendid work along these lines.

These refugee homes now lie blackened and destroyed. And their owners? What of them!

The men fighting and dying. The women and children forced to leave without possessions or money, watching their houses burning behind them as they go, abandoning forever the things their families cherished for centuries.

When they come to Paris, a large bewildering city, they know not where to go. They must find a shelter for their heads, and must try to earn a few sous to keep alive.

Families of eight and ten live in one small room, four and five sleeping in one bed, the rest on a mattress on the floor. A tiny stove stands in one corner, upon which they can cook a bowl of soup, their midday meal, and often times when coal is scarce they must even go without that.

Can you picture, I wonder, what a change it is for them, coming from the smiling farms and fields of France, to be huddled into one stuffy, miserable, dark room in the city?

Can you imagine the sickness that exists in every family, bronchitis, meningitis, tuberculosis, and much else that comes from the unsanitary housing and degrading way in which these thousands of men, women and children have been forced to live?

It is a black picture I am giving you, but it is a true one, for I have been working among them all the past year, and have seen and talked to hundreds.

I hope the readers of this letter will realize that every little bit they can do in this vitally necessary cause will be sincerely and gratefully appreciated. If you cannot give much yourself, interest your friends. You are helping Allies who have given of their best for you.

Send clothes, new or old. Send linen, flannel, cotton, in bales to be made up here, or household linen already made.

Send sewing machines, kitchen utensils, farm implements, which are badly needed.

And there is an ever increasing demand for motor trucks for general transportation.

Any further information about the fund may be had of Miss Katharine Dorr, 525 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

**STORAGE BATTERIES**  
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Secretary for the New England Branches.

Direct remittances may be made by express money order or bank drafts to the American Express Co., 11 Rue Serbe, Paris. Bankers for the "Fund for War Devastated Villages."

Supplies for export to the "Fund" go through the War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton street, New York City.

Volunteer Has to Pay for Birth Certificate.

Editor.—A well known young man who recently enlisted in the defense of his country found it was necessary for him to procure his birth certificate at City Hall. He was very much surprised when the clerk, Mr. McDonough, demanded 50 cents for the same. He paid the sum demanded but he and many others who have been made acquainted with the fact believe it rather small business for a city official to demand revenue of this nature, as it is not much of an incentive to patriotism or anything else.

VICTOR BOSS.

## PORTSMOUTH HARBOR WILL NOT BENEFIT

The river and harbor bill has passed the senate 50 to 11, and now goes to the conference committee of the House. It carries an appropriation of \$125,000,000. There is no part of it coming to this harbor because the U. S. engineers made an advance report on our harbor presented for improvement in our harbor.

To those who cry "pork" and think it an easy matter to get an appropriation for harbor improvements should attempt it. No appropriation can be made without the favorable report of U. S. engineers. To get it, that is the rule. Peppercorn cove had three adverse reports. To overcome these was labor indeed.

New York harbor and the Hudson has the largest item in the bill, \$2,140,000. The bill provides a way for the government to purchase the Cape Cod canal and Chesapeake and Delaware canal. This is part of the prayer of the Inland Waterway from Maine to Florida, advocated by the Atlantic Deepwaterway Association which is represented in this state by O. L. Fiske and C. W. Gray of this city. This association holds its 10th annual session in Florida in November.

In a decade this association has caused to be developed two thirds of the inland waterways along the entire Atlantic coast and in a few years it will be completed so a vessel can go from the Mississippi to Key West by the inland route.

The canals have been among the great assets of Germany in the war and this inland waterway will be ours in a similar way.

## SIX THOUSAND MEN WILL BE CONSCRIPTED

(By Associated Press)

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 30.—Seven hundred and twenty-five applications for permission to attend the second training camps of the Officers Reserve Corps have been received by Colonel Orval P. Townsend, district commander and examining officer here.

The War Department has not yet sent in the quota of men that Porto Rico will be allowed to send to the training camps nor has it specified the camp or camps that those applicants who are accepted will attend, though that information is expected any day.

Though here is nothing official about the number of men that will be conscripted in Porto Rico, Colonel Townsend thinks that it will be 6,000. In that even 150 officers will be needed.

### WORKMAN INJURED.

Walter Peck, a resident of South street, employed at the Morley Button Manufacturing Company sustained an injury to his left hand today which caught in a machine. The middle finger of the left hand was lacerated to such an extent that amputation was found necessary at the Portsmouth hospital.

### BACK TO HIS HOME IN EXETER.

Rev. Michael R. Griffin of Exeter, assistant pastor of the St. Michael's church, who was injured in the automobile accident at Kittery on July 11, returned home on Sunday having recovered from the effects. He was confined for a time at the Portsmouth hospital and later spent some time in the White Mountains.

### THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and vicinity: Fair, continued warm tonight and Tuesday; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Sun Rises..... 4.31  
Sun Sets..... 7.06  
Length of Day..... 13.32  
High Tide..... 7.29 am, 7.56 pm  
Moon Sets..... 12.14 am  
Light Automobile Lamps at 7.35 pm

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BLIDDEFORD—Unity Chambers—(City Square Chambers).  
SACO—Unity Inn (Thornton Inn).  
SACO—Unity Club-Inn, twist Saco and Old Orchard.  
OLD ORCHARD—Hotel Unity, at Camp Ground Entrance.—And HOTEL UNITY OF PORTSMOUTH.  
All altruistically administered by Your Brother in Loving Service, URBAIN LEDOUX.  
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Cod,

Haddock, Halibut,  
Fresh Mackerel,  
Oysters, Clams,  
Salt Mackerel,  
Salt Herring,  
Smoked Herring,  
Slack Salted Pollock and  
Coddish.

AUTO DELIVERY.

## FARMER KILLED BY A FALL FROM LOAD OF HAY

Nellis Nelson, aged 59, a farmer residing at West Nottingham, was accidentally killed on Saturday afternoon. While engaged in getting in his hay his horses took fright from some unexplained cause and ran away. Nelson was thrown from the load and struck in such a manner as to sustain a fracture at the base of the skull, death resulting almost instantly. Medical Referee George E. Pender was summoned and pronounced death due to accident. Nelson lived within a few years resided in Boston where he was engaged in business. He is survived by a wife and several children.

## SIGHTSEERS INJURED IN AUTO CRASH

(By Associated Press)  
Medford, Mass., July 29.—Thirty persons were thrown from their seats to the roadway today when a large excursion automobile with a party of men from Lawrence and Methuen crashed into a touring car at the corner of Forest street and the Fellowship boulevard. Only seven in the party were so seriously injured as to require medical attendance and these were treated at the Metropolitan police headquarters. The most seriously injured was Frank Trez of Lawrence who sustained a broken collar bone and an injury to his back.

## GOOD RUBBER RINGS IMPOR- TANT IN HOME CANNING.

The fate of the food material canned or preserved at home may depend upon the quality of the rubber rings used on glass jars. If the rubber rings are of poor quality, the food may spoil.

Good rubber rings for the average pint and quart jar, glass top, etc., should not be less than 1-4 nor more than 5-16 of an inch wide, and 2-14 inches on the inside diameter, and be cut 12 to 14 inches high, that is, 12 rubber rings placed side by side will measure one inch in thickness. They should be able to stand up under sterilization in boiling hot water or in steam under pressure for at least three hours without injury to the rubber. Good rubbers will stretch and return promptly to place without changing the inside diameter. They should be also reasonably firm, and able to stand bending without breaking.

## RD. GOODALL'S SPECIAL "AD"

FOR SALE at his office over Grace's Drug Store, four fine old oil paintings, one by an eminent Dutch painter; one by Goodell, English artist of note; several fine engravings and lithographs, also one fine Madonna by Raphael, one Beatrice Di Corco. All at fair prices.

Also a few rare old stick pins, rings and charms.

Dr. E. B. Goodall,  
16 MARKET ST.

## RIFLE RANGE FOR NAVY MEN

Sharp Shooters to Train Gun-  
ners for United States  
Ships.

Arrangements have been made by the federal government whereby the state rifle range at Lake Massabesic will be used for training sharpshooters for the United States navy. This range is admirably adapted for the training of men for war purposes and in week from Monday half a hundred bluejackets from Portsmouth will go to Manchester and encamp at the range.

The men will be there for a period of 30 days after which it is expected that others will come when they depart. These sharpshooters of the navy will be in charge and the recruits will be given a good drilling in target shooting. The government is getting as many places for holding practice as possible and those in charge decided upon this range as one of these desired.

Paymaster Vaughn of the U. S. cruiser San Francisco was in Manchester and he made arrangements in connection with the bids for the furnishing of food and provisions for the men who are to be sent to Manchester.

## ARRIVALS AT THE WENTWORTH

Arrivals at the Wentworth on Saturday included: Mr and Mrs George H. White, New York; John M. Reid, Detroit; Mr and Mrs W. C. Kennedy, Miss Shea, Windsor, Conn.; Miss Eleanor Wheeler and party, Washington; Mrs Lynn Faulkner, Shirley Faulkner, Mrs Dorothy Dell, Seymour, Ind.; Mr and Mrs A. L. Jans and party, New York; Mr and Mrs C. A. Clark, Newton, Mass.; F. G. Willson, J. L. Whitten, Philadelphia; Mrs J. O. Snyke Shapson, Mrs James M. Green, Washington; Mr and Mrs J. E. Conledge, Boston; Miss Lowell Hodge, Miss Parry, Germantown, Pa.; Mr and Mrs John Dickey, Jr., Philadelphia; D. L. Goff and party, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr and Mrs H. D. Packard, Mr and Mrs J. M. Huggan, Boston; Mr and Mrs E. Dillon, Portland; A. Carleton, New York; Mr and Mrs E. C. Simen, Miss Priscilla Simen, Pittsburgh; Theodore Prince, Hamilton, New York; Mr and Mrs John A. Sutton, Miss Sutton, Pittsburgh; Mr and Mrs Thomas P. Curtis, Mrs. F. O. Boston; Newton Highlands, Mass.; Mr and Mrs W. D. Flagg, Mr and Mrs J. H. Aldresh, Narragansett Pier; Mr and Mrs W. H. Cook, Narragansett Pier; Mr and Mrs A. H. Phillips, Mr and Mrs J. T. McGregor, Springfield; Mrs E. C. Phillips, Mr and Mrs J. T. McGregor, Springfield; Mrs E. C. Alken, Mrs N. A. Gladding, Mrs Noble Dean, Indianapolis; Mr and Mrs J. L. Walker, Miss Virginia Walker, Topsfield, Mass.; C. S. Ridgway, Jr., Columbus, N. Y.; Mr and Mrs J. P. North, Newton Centre, Mass.; James P. Stearns, William B. Stearns, Brookline; John H. Tilton, Harry M. Goodchild, Haverhill; Mr and Mrs Quincy A. Atwood, Newton Centre; A. F. Goodwin and party, Boston; Mr and Mrs B. B. Clarke, Mr and Mrs Philo D. Clarke, Red Oak, Ill.; Mr and Mrs George L. Batchelder and family, Medford, Mass.; Mr and Mrs S. Clarke, Boston; Miss B. Fraenkel, Mr and Mrs W. Heller, New York; and H. Kaufman, Pittsburgh; Mr and Mrs Arthur C. Harvey and family, Wellesley Hills; M. B. Howard, J. B. Chittall, Cambridge; John L. Baxter, J. H. Machette, Brunswick.

## ORGANIZER WILL TELL STORY OF PICKETING

Miss Joy Young of Washington, D. C., an organizer of the National Woman's Party was here on Monday. Miss Young will make a tour of the state in the interest of the party that she represents and in the latter part of August will call a conference in Concord of all Suffragists who may be interested in the formation of the new party.

Miss Young has been identified with the National Woman's party for the past few years since its formation and has been active in its work. She was one of the first women to be picked duty before the White House, beginning her duties on January 10, 1917.

She followed this work during the remainder of the month in all kinds of inclement weather, on a number of occasions being obliged to stand on hot bricks in order to keep her feet warm. She was called to New York and did not again have an appointment to do picket duty until July 4. On that day, eleven of the pickets including Miss Young, were arrested charged with illegal assembly convicted in the police court and sentenced to three days in the district jail. The women who were sentenced were thrown in with murderers and others convicted of lesser offenses.

Miss Young will tell the true story of the picketing before a gathering of the Portsmouth suffragists and others interested, on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry P. Hovey on State street.

## PEOPLE YOU KNOW

J. William Dunn passed Sunday at Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Moulton passed Sunday in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Itney passed Sunday at Salisbury Beach.

Oren Quimby of Newburyport, Mass., passed Sunday with relatives in Kittery.

L. H. Shattuck of Manchester passed the week-end with his family at New-castle.

Mrs. J. C. Ballou and daughter Mary, have returned from a visit to relatives in Brooklyn.

Thomas Muller, Maurice Kenney and Michael Brennan of Boston passed Sunday in this city.

Thomas Cullen of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of his brother, Mr. W. A. Cullen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Marsh has returned to the city after a visit with friends in Manchester.

Miss Laura Donovan of Concord is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Donovan of Summer street.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gray of Berkeley, R. I., passed the week-end in this city making the trip by auto.

Mrs. Harry Muchmore and children of Portsmouth, Va., are the guests of Mrs. Muchmore's parents in this city.

Mrs. Harry L. Beauchamp and son Harold, Mrs. W. B. Pierce and Miss Frances Conlon are at Lake Sunapee for a stay.

William Purrier who is a member of the Naval Reserves at Bumpkin Island, passed the week-end with his family in this city.

Mr. George, wife of Lieut. John Burke, U. S. A., retired of Mile City, Montana, has been the guest of Mrs. George Gray of Stark street.

Miss Dorothy Fisher and Miss Lin Joy of Kittery spent the week-end with Miss Joy's sister, Mrs. Mildred Obleason of Heuchmont, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Matthews of South Berwick, Me., announce the marriage of their daughter, Glenda, Emma, to Ray C. Pollabury of this city.

Mrs. John E. Day of Ashland, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Gardner of High street has returned home, making the trip by auto.

Dr. W. O. Junkins and Prof. D. W. Shea left this morning on a sea trip from Boston along the Maine coast. They will stop en route for visits to Rockland, Bath and Bar Harbor.

Evans Spaulding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Spaulding of West Manchester, sailed last week for France. He is a member of the aviation squad of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Johnson and family of Ashland, Mass., passed the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rice of Maplewood avenue. They made the trip by auto.

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## NO MORE NEWS ON TROOPS TO EUROPEAN PORTS

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 29.—There will be no more announcements of the landing of American troops in France published in this country, Secretary Baker made this plain to newspapers and press associations today following his dispute with the Associated Press yesterday in sending out the report of new arrivals after the news had been passed by the censor in Europe.

The wishes of Secretary Baker were made plain and the voluntary censorship agreed to by the press of America will respect his request.

Secretary Baker failed to make plain his object in withholding announcement of troop arrivals from this country to the warping countries but it is supposed that he has no wish to call to the attention of Germany the movements of our forces.

This doubly important, the secretary thinks, as more troops will be leaving almost immediately now that the national guard is in the federal service and training.

The request of the secretary is not thought necessary, nor is it favored by many of the officials of the war department.

## CROP SITUATION IS FAVORABLE TO ENTENTE

(By Associated Press)

Rome, July 30.—This month's bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome announces a careful and detailed study of coming crop conditions in the principal agricultural states of the world, and, in consequence of these studies, a generally favorable situation.

In France, Great Britain and Italy, says the report, meteorological conditions have been extremely favorable during the past month while in northern Europe, notably in Luxembourg and Holland, the crops are retarded.

Even in Switzerland, continues the report, the outlook is for a crop of less than the average size, unless the excellent results in the spring bring up the oat normal. Russia, in spite of late frosts and cold, faces a favorable situation on the whole and may hope for results equal at least to last year.

The report then deals with the United States, and finds that prospective losses due to bad weather have been overcome so that the crop may be expected to be about two and one half percent better than last year, even though still eighteen percent behind the average.

O Canada the report says that the next crop may be counted upon as our percent better than last year, and sixteen percent better than the average or the last five years. In India, concludes the report, the situation is excellent, the production being 19 percent better than last year and five percent above the average.

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## TARBELL STABLE SCORED HIGH AT THE HORSE SHOW SATURDAY

One of the biggest mid-season society successes of the year, the society horse show, was held at the Hotel Wentworth grounds, New Castle, on Saturday afternoon with more than 200 guests present. The affair was held under the direction of Ralph C. Dickey of Portsmouth and was for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Some of the finest horse flesh in New England was exhibited and included both driving and saddle horses, and a number of saddle ponies.

The highest honors were captured by the Edmund C. Tarbell stables. Mr. Tarbell's horses taking blue ribbons in four of the five classes.

During the afternoon, Miss Annie Oakley, the world's champion woman rifle shot, gave an interesting exhibition of rifle and shotgun work which included a number of difficult feats. In addition to the many summer visitors at Rye, Hampton and York, there were a large number from this city in attendance. The affair was a distinct success and the officials have a creditable sum to turn over to the Red Cross.

In the women's driving class, the stable won the blue with the hackney mare, Labelle, shown by Mrs. Tarbell. In the men's driving class the hackney, Our Modiste, driven by Edmund Tarbell, took first, while Imperial Princess won in the men's and women's saddle classes.

Mrs. J. Burnham Perry of Boston took two reds and two whites with the

Wedge, and The Baron. In the women's driving class The Wedge was shown by Miss Margaret Bennett of York Harbor and Boston and she took a blue with the same horse in the jumping class.

Congressman Atvan T. Fuller of Rye Beach and Boston had two horses entered.

The judges were Dr. Harry Southern, Samuel Shaw and Percy, Prefect of Boston, and Dr. W. D. Inglis of Portsmouth. Annie Oakley gave an exhibition of shooting.

The summary: Pony Saddle Class—Won by Dandy, owned by George Planting; Dainty Lass, Cecil Humphreys, second; Bill, Philip McWilliams, third; Bobbie, Miss Marjorie Badger, fourth.

Women's Driving Class—Won by Labelle, Mrs. Edmund C. Tarbell; Miss McClellan, Mrs. William McClellan, second; Lady Nameless, Miss Jane Burleigh, third.

Men's and Women's Driving Class—Won by Imperial Princess, Edmund C. Tarbell; The Wedge, Mrs. J. Burnham Perry, second; The Baron, Mrs. J. Burnham Perry, third; Lady Nameless, Miss Jane Burleigh, fourth.

Men's Driving Class—Won by One Modiste, Edmund C. Tarbell; Sam, Mr. Thomas, second.

Women's Saddle Class—Won by Imperial Princess, Miss Mary Tarbell; The Wedge, Mrs. J. Burnham Perry, second; The Baron, Mrs. J. Burnham Perry, third; Lady Nameless, Miss Jane Burleigh, fourth.

### CONSIDER THE PEANUT

Annual Value Exceeds any Vegetable Except Potato—Beats Boll Weevil—Keeps Oil Mills Going.

While cotton is still king in the South, the peanut promises to dispute or to share its dominion in some sections as part of well-balanced farming practice. The State of Texas, for example, has planted 600,000 acres to peanuts, more than doubling the acreage of last year, according to figures issued by the United States Government of Agriculture. The prospective crop, on the same authority, is more than 70,000,000 bushels for the whole South. Texas already had the largest acreage in 1916, though in 1909, it stood 6th, with the most of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States ahead. Georgia jumped from 190,000 acres last year to 420,000. The increase in Texas has been an index of the increase throughout the lower South, though the proportionate increase elsewhere has not been so great. For the South as a whole, however, it is remarkable that the acreage has increased from less than a million and a quarter acres to more than two million acres.

H.S. Long Been Important Crop. The peanut may have been held in light esteem in the popular mind because of its association with circus and clown, or because the expression "peanut polities" has designated a low form of partisanship. Yet this crop has long been important in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, with Suffolk a. as the headquarters of that industry. Here the price of peanuts is to a large extent established for the whole country, and at prevailing prices peanuts are in competition with cotton.

Beating Boll Weevil. The boll weevil drove many a Texas farmer to peanuts. From what seemed to be a hopeless situation the peanut has rescued him, and at the same time rescued the oil-men who with their supply of cotton seed diminished. The department had long been advocating a change from the single-crop standard set by cotton. As long as cotton was the only money crop the arguments fell on deaf ears, but, backed up by the boll weevil, the campaign began to bear fruit. The farmers began to give part of the cotton acreage to peanuts. This presented a new problem and the oil-men began to ask questions.

They found that many of the growers were "hogging down" the peanuts; that is, they were turning the hogs into the fields to harvest the nuts and were marketing the crop "on the hoof." The department had proved that a 40-bushel crop of Spanish peanuts would produce more than 400 pounds of pork to the acre, and supplied a good ration that needed only a little topping off with corn to harden the meat. Furthermore, if the peanut hay is harvested before the hogs are turned in, the hay alone almost pays for the growing of the crop, because it furnishes a palatable food to which all kinds of stock will turn eagerly from

any other kind of hay. And if that were not enough, the peanuts in common with other legumes, bear nodules on their roots which gather nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil.

Helping Oil Men.

Practically no peanut oil was made in this country prior to 1915. So far the oil-mill men had not benefited, but it was brought to their attention that the United States in 1914, was importing 1,332,108 gallons of peanut oil, and 11,547,789 pounds of nuts. More than half of the oil went to Chicago and presumably went into oleomargarine and the lower grades into soap. The oil brought more than cotton-seed oil. A few changes in the oil mills, having to do largely with the cleaning of the peanuts, and they were ready for the extraction, and the peanuts began to come to them. Recently there has been such a demand for the nuts themselves, for manufacture into products elsewhere, that the mills have not been doing much extraction, because they could make more handling the nuts themselves than they could by selling the extracted product. A single manufacturer of peanut butter, for example, uses more than 200 carloads of shelled nuts a year and expects soon to go to 300 carloads.

Bakers use immense quantities in cakes and confections, and it is stated that many a chocolate cake is coated with a mixture of which peanuts form a considerable part. With imports cut off by the war, prices are high and give a present large impetus to growing peanuts, and even at present prices for cotton, peanuts are more profitable where there is serious depredation by the weevil.

Where Peanuts Excel.

The South has a great deal of sandy soil, and in many sections corn succumbs to the dry weather just at the time when it most needs moisture. Such soils in such sections furnish just the right conditions for peanuts, which require less rain than corn. If the peanut would choose its own bed, it would pick those sandy lands as just the right place.

Furthermore the peanut improves these lands, if proper methods are maintained. Of course, if the peanuts are removed for hay and the hay and the roots are wholly dug out in harvesting the crop, they will exhaust the soil just as any other crop will where everything is taken away and nothing is returned.

It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that the nuts themselves grow just below the surface of the ground, while the nodules-bearing roots go considerably deeper. A plow digger which will go just below the nuts and cut the roots off at that point leaves the nitrogen-bearing part in the soil, and the same is true of a modified potato digger also used in harvesting the crop. Even if a good many nuts are lost by cutting them off too close the nitrogen left in the soil by saving the roots is said to be worth from \$3 to \$5 an acre, and it would take a good many peanuts to make up this value. If the hogs are turned in, even these peanuts are saved and are turned into bacon, while their manurial value goes back into the soil.

Peanut Oil Market.

Peanut oil promises to be in greater demand than ever before because, according to the Department of Agriculture authorities, it is one of the most important of the world's food oils and doubly important under present conditions. With European imports cut off and a scarcity of cottonseed oil there is every assurance of a considerable demand at good prices. American mills, however, are not getting the best prices for their product because they do not shell and clean the nuts and remove the gorms. Where this is done and the first pres-

sing is made without heating the material, the extracted oil is clear and clean and equal in quality to the finest imported olive oil, though of a different and more nut-like flavor. To many persons it is more palatable than olive oil.

The Spanish type of peanut should be grown for oil, and the only additional equipment needed is that used in peanut cleaning and shelling facilities. Peanut meal, left as a by-product of oil extraction, is a very nutritious stock feed.

Balanced Agriculture.

The department's advice is not to substitute peanuts for cotton and thus maintain the uneconomic system of one-crop agriculture. On the contrary, the advice is to utilize the peanut in certain sections by making it a part of a well-balanced agriculture and especially by using the areas of serious boll-weevil depredation as part insurance against cotton losses.

The farmer need not hesitate to plant a somewhat larger acreage than his present needs for hog and cattle feed. If the price happens to be low, he can buy more hogs and market the peanuts in that way; if the price happens to be high he can sell the surplus to advantage. To raise peanuts year in and year out as the sole money crop would be as unwise as to depend upon cotton alone.

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## YEGGMAN SHOWS COURT HOW TO CRACK A SAFE

Chicago July 27.—A practical demonstration of safe blowing was given before Judge Michael J. McKinley in the criminal court today by Max Abrahamson, alias "Joseph Miller," 19 years old, who admitted that there are few safe blowers in the country who are better.

Abrahamson, a graduate of Pontiac Reformatory with the degree of S. B. (safe blower) is to return to that institution for a post graduate course of 11 years or so. He was arrested by Policeman Joseph Smith of the Shake spare avenue station after a revolver battle, and as a result of his bravery, the policeman was promoted by Chief of Police Schuetzler to the rank of senior detective sergeant.

The judge, police and spectators listened open-mouthed as Max traced the steps in his act. He had a collection of drills, jimmies, chisels, electric apparatus, flashlights and "soup" can balancers—everything for a thorough "job" except the nitroglycerine itself.

The boy told the judge he studied chemistry during the 23 months he served and learned how to reduce dynamite to the strength of nitroglycerine. He also admitted he was guilty of several safe blowing jobs and that he and his companions who escaped had planned to blow several other safes when he was arrested.

I learned all about it while I was in the reformatory down at Pontiac," Max modestly explained. I read books on chemistry and learned how to make soup by dissolving dynamite in warm water. I learned how to plug up the cracks of a keepest (safe) so that the shot would tear off the door instead of blowing up the coils.

To crack a safe is one of the easiest things in the world," Max said, if you know how.

When policeman Smith of the Shakespeare avenue station engaged in a pistol battle and succeeded in capturing Max the young yeggman suggested mildly: "You'd better hand me easy I've got a bottle of soup in my pocket and it's apt to go off."

Smith glacially removed the nitroglycerine and three automatics from Max's pockets. He was made a senior detective for his part in the arrest. Had you joined the navy you might have been helping us blow up submarines and been of use to your country," Judge McKinley told Max. As it is, you are a charge.

### THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

How It Was Written and How It Almost Superseded The Star Spangled Banner.

Not many years ago, in 1901, to be exact, a movement was started to make the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the American national anthem and Theodore Roosevelt favored the idea and numerous leaders in the musical world sponsored it.

In this splendid battle hymn we have that combination of majestic music and a poem not only on as high a plane as the music, but fitting its swell and rhythm to perfection. Ever since the Civil war the anthem beginning "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord" has thrilled American hearts all over this great land.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who wrote the poem always considered it the crowning achievement of her literary life. She was a young old lady of 35 when she was told of the plan to bestow signal honors upon her poem. In answer to the suggestion she wrote to the editor of the "Musicalian" "It would gratify me, of course, to have my 'Battle Hymn' regarded as an anthem. And I hope and believe that it stands for what our whole country has believed in, viz, the sacredness of human liberty. My poem did some service in the Civil war. I wish very much that it may do good service in the peace which I pray God may never be broken.

Mrs. Howe wrote the poem in the city of Washington in 1862 on the inspiration of a night. She was in that city on a visit with her husband who held an important position in the department of sanitation. At that time "John Brown's Body" was being sung all over the North and someone remarked to Mrs. Howe that it was a pity that such an appropriate melody did not have more appropriate words. Mrs. Howe thought over the matter and that very night there came to her the lines of the poem which has never lost its hold on the American people. One of the reasons for its lasting popularity is that it contains no sectional sentiment, no thought that might awaken bitter memories in any American.

Then the Sea Roared  
Skinny Rather (on vacation)—Do you have many wrecks here?  
Old Fisherman—You're the first I've seen this season.

VIA RAIL & BOAT  
DAY STATE LINE NEW YORK \$2.00

VIA TROLLEY AND BOAT, \$2.60  
State Rooms, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.  
Steel Steamships  
GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE  
Daily including Sunday, between Providence and New York, via Fall River, N. Y.  
Improved Service—T. Main 1742. City Ticket Office, 238 Washington St., Boston.

SMOKE  
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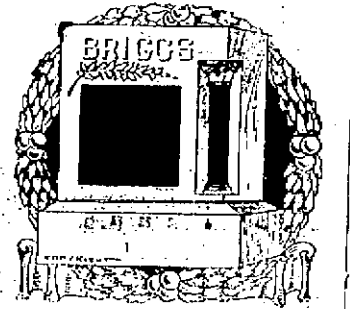




## POSITIVE PROOF

The fact that large machine shops, exacting garage men, and mechanical engineers recommend our Oxygen-Acetylene Welding service is proof absolute that it is dependable and satisfactory. We weld broken metal parts ranging all the way from stove parts to heavy castings—and are experts in intricate, complicated work. Our welding is the work of skilled experts working in a fully equipped plant.

**C. A. TRAFFON,**  
200 Market St., Portsmouth  
HORSESHOEING AND JOBBING.



If you place an order for a granite monument with us we do not order it of a manufacturer, but we manufacture it right here at our plant, which is equipped with the most modern machinery operated by electric power, and is the only plant so equipped in this section. We carry the largest stock of finished monuments and tablets of any city east of Boston.

Call and see the variety of designs we carry.

**Fred C. SMALLEY,**  
CORNER STATE & WATER STS.  
Also Dover, N. H., Opp. City Hall.

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44 Hanover St.  
If your Car needs repairs let me estimate the expense of overhaul.

**Quick Service and Reasonable Charges**

Personal Supervision of All Work.  
A First-Class Service Station.  
44 Hanover St.

FRANK M. STANTON, Proprietor  
Tel. 2227.

## Do You Throw Your Money Away?

If you do not, save it by bringing your old clothes to us to be renewed and repaired. We can many times give you an extra year's wear out of a suit you consider hopeless. Our cleaning department is as near perfection as scientific knowledge and modern equipment can make it. In our dyeing department we make a specialty of bringing out work at five days' notice.

**SUSSMAN'S DYE HOUSE**  
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FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING  
Shoes Made to Order, Guaranteed  
A Full Line of Shoe Findings.  
Leases, Arches, Puffs, Buffs, etc.  
475 State St.,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.  
Opp. P. O.

## Decorations

FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
NEW WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS

**R. CAPSTICK**  
222 L. LORING STREET

## PROMISE CARE FOR OUR BOYS IN THE CAMP

The Charlotte, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Association of that city and the Y. M. C. A., have issued the following statement to the people of New England:

"The United States Government has selected Charlotte, N. C., as the site of one of the mobilization camps of the National Guard and the War Department has decreed that the troops from New England will be stationed here.

"Our organizations take occasion, therefore, to express their pleasure at this decision and to assure the troops and all those whose interest in them is closest and most affectionate, of the welcome which awaits them.

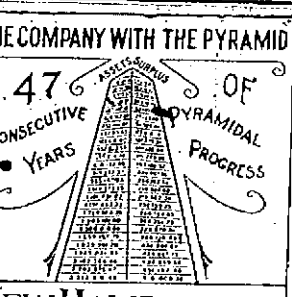
"Charlotte is a city with a Revolutionary history which identifies it sympathetically with Concord and Lexington. It is the place where the first Declaration of Independence—that of May 29, 1775—was drawn. It was the headquarters of Gen. Cornwallis. Its people during the darkest and most decisive days of the Revolutionary struggle, were led by Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Rhode Islander and the man for whom the camp has been named. After all these years our people are happy to renew the bonds of fellowship and fraternity of this second and greater struggle for liberty with those who were our allies 150 years ago.

"We wish the troops who come to us to use the offices and the facilities of our organizations freely in whatever way may be of advantage to them. We extend the same invitation to those who visit the soldiers in this camp and we pledge the hospitality and the hearty welcome of our entire citizenship both to the troops and their families."

### MARKING CONTAINERS.

How to Mark Quantity of Contents so as to Comply with the Requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

The officials in charge of the enforcement of the food and drugs act have prepared a Service and Regulatory announcement giving suggestions regarding the best way to label packages of fresh fruits and vegetables with the quantity of the contents in order that the labeling may comply with the provisions of the net-weight amendment to the Federal food and drug act. The netweight amendment provides that all packages of food entering interstate or foreign commerce must be plainly and conspicuously marked with the quantity of the contents in terms of weight measure or numerical count.



### NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AMOUNT	PREMIUM
\$100,000	\$100.00
\$200,000	\$200.00
\$300,000	\$300.00
\$400,000	\$400.00
\$500,000	\$500.00
\$600,000	\$600.00
\$700,000	\$700.00
\$800,000	\$800.00
\$900,000	\$900.00
\$1,000,000	\$1,000.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$3,368,444.13  
POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS \$3,600,428.41

### A. Thurston Parker

SUCCESSOR TO  
**OLIVER W. HAM**

122 Market St.

Funeral Director and  
Licensed Embalmer.

Phone at Office and Residence.

Lady Assistant provided when required.

## LOST

### Dress Suit Case

Last November, a petty officer, in the Navy left a dress suit case in a store on Daniel street, or in the vicinity of Market Square. Will the party recalling the incident, and having the suit case call The Herald?

### CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Small Open Containers.  
Pending a determination of the question as to whether the quantity of the contents must be marked on small, open containers, enclosed within crates or "flats," in which small, open containers are packed, apricots, berries, currants, cherries, etc., 300 at all stores.

## Preserve Food-- Help Win the War

Every pound of food saved by preserving or canning releases a pound for the men at the front, and at the same time provides healthful variety for winter menus.

For the benefit of the housewives we have been able to secure a series of folders on canning and preserving which can be had by calling at our office.

## PORTSMOUTH GAS CO., Always at Your Service

### The Service and Regulatory Announcement follows:

The following suggestions are made in response to numerous inquiries for information as to the proper methods of marking the quantity of the contents on packages of various fresh fruits and vegetables under the net-weight amendment of the food and drugs act.

The articles listed below may be marked by either weight or dry measure, or when packed in barrels, in terms of the United States standard barrel and its lawful subdivisions, i. e., third, half, or three-quarters.

Apples in boxes, barrels, cartons, and hampers. Cases or cartons containing graded apples may, if desired, be marked in addition with the number of apples per package.

Apricots, plums and plums in baskets, boxes, and cases. (When packed in small open containers, enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.)

Beans (in pod) in baskets, boxes, and hampers.

Berries and currants in baskets. (When packed in small, open containers, enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.)

Cherries in boxes and baskets. When packed in small, open containers, enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.

Cucumbers in barrels, baskets, hampers, boxes and crates. Containers of graded cucumbers may, if desired, be marked in lieu of weight or dry measure, with the number and length of the cucumbers.

Grapefruit in sectional cases. If desired, cases may be marked by dry measure and count, or by count and average diameter in lieu of weight or dry measure.

Grapes in baskets. (When packed in small, open containers enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.)

Lemons in sectional cases. If desired, cases may be marked by dry measure and count, or by count and average diameter in lieu of weight or dry measure.

Olives in baskets, boxes, and hampers. Onions in crates, baskets, and hampers. Cases containing graded onions may, if desired, be marked in addition with the number of onions per case.

Oranges in sectional cases. If desired, cases may be marked by dry measure and count, or by count and average diameter in lieu of weight or dry measure.

Oranges, satsumas, and tangerines. In half boxes. If desired, cases may be marked by dry measure and count, or by count and average diameter in lieu of weight or dry measure.

Peaches in boxes, cases, baskets, and hampers. Boxes and cases of graded peaches may, if desired, be marked in addition with the number of peaches per package. (When packed in small, open containers enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.)

Pears in barrels, boxes, baskets, and hampers.

Pears (in pod) in baskets, boxes, and hampers.

Peppers in barrels, baskets, boxes, and hampers. (When packed in small, open containers enclosed in crates, see paragraph relating to small, open containers.)

Potatoes in barrels, crates, and hampers, and in sacks of uniform quantity of contents.

Quinces in barrels, boxes, baskets, and hampers.

Squash, southern, in crates, boxes, baskets, and hampers.

Tomatoes in boxes, "flats," and baskets. When packed in small open containers enclosed in crates or "flats," see next paragraph.

Small Open Containers.  
Pending a determination of the question as to whether the quantity of the contents must be marked on small, open containers, enclosed within crates or "flats," in which small, open containers are packed, apricots, berries, currants, cherries, etc., 300 at all stores.

grapes, peaches, plums, prunes, peppers and tomatoes, and unless public notice of not less than two months be given, the department will not recommend proceedings under the food and drugs act solely upon the ground that such fruits and vegetables in such small containers bear no statement of the quantity of contents. The crates enclosing such containers should, however be marked with the number of small containers and the quantity of each.

### Excepted for the Present.

Also, for the present, and until further public notice to the contrary of not less than two months, the department will not recommend proceedings under the food and drug act solely upon the ground that the quantity of the contents is not marked upon the containers of the following articles, packed as described below. No objection will be interposed by the department to any trade marking which is not false or misleading.

Asparagus in boxes and cases.

Beets with tops, bunched in drums and hampers.

Cabbages in crates.

Cantaloupes and casabas in crates and baskets.

Carrots with tops, bunched in drums and hampers.

Celery in boxes and crates.

Cauliflower in crates and hampers.

Celery in boxes and crates.

Edible bean commonly wrapped in paper and packed in crates.

Kale in barrels, baskets, and hampers.

Lettuce in barrels, drums, baskets, and hampers.

Onions with tops, bunched in drums and hampers.

Pineapple in crates.

Radishes bunched in drums and hampers.

Romaine in hampers.

Spinach in barrels, baskets and hampers.

Turnips with tops, in drums and hampers.

Regulation No. 29, relating to marking the quantity of food in package form, should be consulted. Special attention is directed to paragraphs (d) and (e) of that circular, which are as follows:

(d) If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package, except that, in the case of an article with respect to which there exists a definite trade custom for marking the quantity of the article in terms of fractional parts of larger units, it may be so marked in accordance with the custom. Common fractions shall be reduced to their lowest terms; decimal fractions shall be preceded by zero and shall be carried out to not more than two places.

(e) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces; statements of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, i. e., in bushels, pecks, quarts or pints, or in the case of articles in barrels, in terms of the United States standard barrel and its lawful subdivisions, i. e., third half or three-quarters barrels, as fixed by the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L. P. 1156). Provided, That statements of quantity may be in terms of metric weight or measure.

Statements of metric weight should be in terms of kilograms or grams. Statements of metric measure should be in terms of liters or centiliters. Other terms of metric weight or measure may be used if it appears that a definite trade custom exists for marking articles with other such terms and the articles are marked in accordance with the custom.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels try Doan's Regulax, a modern laxative.

## SUNSET LEAGUE FAST DRAWING TO ITS CLOSE

The 1917 season of Sunset League baseball is rapidly nearing its end with only four more scheduled games to be played. Two of these are postponed games between the K. of C. and P. A. C. and the K. of C. vs Morley.

It looks now as though there would be something doing until the last game is played for all but one of the teams having games still is within striking distance of the pennant.

To date the season has been a success in some respects for never have the games been more interesting. In the matter of finances the season has been poor, the receipts falling far short of those of other years.

The season was well advanced before the League opened and to many this was a mistake but with the poor weather conditions during the early weeks of spring and the generally fair weather which has prevailed on nights on which games were scheduled the schedule was run off with fewer postponed games than ever before. This would seem like a wise move in starting the season late, or if not a wise move it has at least worked to good advantage.

In the four games remaining the Champions will appear twice as well as the K. of C. and Morley, while the Navy Yard and the Independents each have one game remaining.

The games which will end the season are:

K. of C. vs Morley (postponed), P. A. C. vs P. A. C. (postponed), P. A. C. vs Navy Yard.

Morley vs Independents.

The order of their schedule may be changed from the regular order and this will be announced in this afternoon's papers.

### APPLE-PACKING METHOD

Community Packing Houses Help to Solve Labor Problems and Give Better Results.

Community apple packing houses are likely to solve the problem of labor in handling, in a short period, the increasing apple crop of the United States.

Centralized packing plants in 1916, the Northwest. The success of the plan previously tried to any considerable extent in this section, was indicated by the wide adoption of this plan last season when perhaps one-fourth of the crop in Oregon and Washington was packed in community houses. Investigations of the new enterprise last season conducted by specialists in the Bureau of Markets in the United States Department of Agriculture, and now published in a preliminary report make available for interested organizations and individuals, suggestions as to best methods of constructing, equipping, and operating such plants.

Advantages of Community Packing. The advantages of the community over the individual or ranch plan of packing, according to the specialists, are better, and more uniform grading and packing, obtaining experienced labor more readily and using inexperienced labor more effectively, using expensive labor-saving equipment such as sizing machines and gravity conveyors which the small grower could not afford, and the simplifying and facilitating of inspection work.

Method Not Yet Perfected. The community packing house scheme is new and consequently an unperfected phase of the apple industry. Although the idea was widely employed last year, its adaptations were largely experimental. Investigation by department specialists was undertaken to sift from the various plans tried, the best and most economical method of handling apples through all the operations of picking, hauling from the orchard, receiving at the packing house, grading, sizing, packing, storing, and loading on the cars. Sixty packing houses at or near Spokane, North Yakima, Wenatchee, Cashmere, Entiat, Pateros, Brewster, Okanogan, Omak, and Walla Walla, Wash., and Hood River and Medford, Ore., were included in the study. Of these 60 houses, 33 were operated as community houses, 7 were operated by dealers somewhat on the community plan, and 20 were ranch houses. Individual or ranch packing houses and operations were included in the investigation so that the efficiency and economy of the two systems might be compared.

While the investigation preferred not to draw definite conclusions from a single season's work, the discussions of equipment, organization and personnel, a full unit, general operation, and specifically the operations in two typical houses, which makes up the report, provide for growers of the Northwest what should prove a helpful summary of methods that were most successful last year.

TO LET—In the central part of the city, building suitable for garage for one automobile. Apply to Samarth Bros., No. 92 Vaughan street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms at 91 Penhallow street.

TO LET—3 Sheafe street, \$14 per month. Apply Butler & Marshall.

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent \$10.50. Apply at this office.

TO LET—A furnished room on Lincoln avenue for male occupancy. Inquire Chronicle-Herald Office.

TO LET—Furnished room at 51 Richards Avenue.

TO LET—In Portsmouth, a furnished house, six rooms, bath, furnace, gas, porch. Address Box 172, Kittery Point, Me.

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms \$8.00. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT—In Dover, three minutes from Postoffice and railroad station, a six room house in fine repair with all modern improvements. Telephone Portsmouth 1181R.

FOR RENT—For a year or longer, furnished or unfurnished house of 13 rooms and 2 baths, at 180 Middle st. Apply at 51 Court st.

SEWING MACHINES—Slightly used Singer machine, drop head, latest attachments, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.00. One drop head Domestic, \$16. Expert repairing, parts and supplies for all machines. A. F. Shaw, 22 Congress street, Singer machines, Tel. 1132R.

FOR SALE—A fine motorboat, 30 ft. 6 in. in length, 7 ft. 5 in. wide, fully equipped including toilet. Will sell reasonable. Address T. L. Elks House, or this office.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

You Get RESULTS From Them  
Just Phone 373 Lines 1 Week 40c  
TRY ONE TODAY AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

### WANTED

WANTED—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping. Address A. B. T. Naval Prison, Portsmouth Navy Yard, ch 1w 125.

WANTED—Cannassers, full or part time. Call E. R. Bowles, 60 Hanover street, cor. High street. Hours 12 to 2, 4 to 6. ch 130, 1t.

WANTED—Janitor and dishwasher during August at summer hotel near Portsmouth. Man and wife preferred. Call Portsmouth 11053X. ch 1t 130

WANTED—A fireman, 8 hours shift, good pay. Apply Supt., Portsmouth Brewing Co., Phone 58. ch 130, 1w

WANTED—A furnished house, about six rooms, for August or August and September. State improvements and rent. T. Herald. ch 1t 21, 1t

WANTED—Men over forty to represent us in their vicinity. A good paying, life business; pay weekly; experience unnecessary; write today. Charleston Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y. ch 128, 1t

WANTED—Private family to take 4-12 year old girl to board. For interview write A. R. Chronicle-Herald office. ch 1w 121.

WANTED—At once, an experienced waitress at the Washington House, Cable road, Rye Beach. ch 1118, 1t

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT broken or any condition. We pay up to \$6 a set, according to value. Mail at once and get our offer. If unsatisfactory, will return teeth. Domestic Supply Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Two women and three girls at Portsmouth Steam Laundry. Apply at once. ch 127, 1t

WANTED—By a man with seven years' experience, position as automobile mechanic or driver. Address P. O. Box 591. ch 1t, J 10.

WANTED—In Newmarket, a live girl or boy to gather news for the Portsmouth Herald. Address The Herald, Portsmouth, N. H. ch 1t 225

BOY WANTED—Boy about 15 years, to learn good business. Apply at once at this office. ch 1t 225

WANTED—In York, a live girl or boy to gather news for the Portsmouth Herald. Address The Herald, Portsmouth, N. H. ch 1t 225

GIRL WANTED—One familiar with typewriting, and some ability to canvass. Address Business, Herald-Chronicle Office.

FOR RENT—The third floor over Chas. W. Greene's store, next to A. G. Brewster's Bldg. Also the basement. The upper floor would make an excellent photograph gallery or tin shop. Inquire at this office. ch 1t 225

FURNITURE MOVING—Both local and long distance, with heavy auto truck and handlers of long experience. Prices moderate. The Portsmouth Furniture Co., cor. Deer and Vaughan streets, near B. & M. depot. ch 224, 1t

TO LET—In the central part of the city, building suitable for garage for one automobile. Apply to Samarth Bros., No. 92 Vaughan street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms at 91 Penhallow street.

TO LET—3 Sheafe street, \$14 per month. Apply Butler & Marshall.

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# For Mid-Summer Work and Diversion

THE NEEDLE WORK AND BOOK  
DEPARTMENTS  
—OF—

## THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

SCOTCH AND SHETLAND YARN  
STAMPED LINENS, CRETONNES,  
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.

### APPOINTED A LIEUTENANT

Cecil M. Neal, son of Dr. John H. Neal of this city, on Saturday received word that he had been appointed a lieutenant in the U. S. army. The new appointee is a graduate of New Hampshire college and is well and favorably known by his associates who predict that the young officer will make good.

TAYLOR-HOOD

Mr. Henry S. Taylor and Miss Alva Garage.

R. Hood were united in marriage Saturday evening at the residence of the bride. They will reside here.

### DEATH OF FORMER MEMBER OF THE U. S. NAVAL BAND

News has been received in this city of the death on July 19 of Edward Stanton, a former member of the naval band here. He served here under bandmaster Steinwald and played bass. He was forty years of age and lived in Oswego, N. Y. He had hosts of friends in Portsmouth.

Let us correct your electrical troubles with our Ambu service. Sinclair

## BOLD AUTO THIEVES PLAY ODD PRANK

Driving One Stolen Car Through City and Stole  
Joseph M Hassett's Car For Tires and Gasoline,  
Later Deserting It

While operating an automobile stolen on Saturday evening from Frank T. Abbott of Quincy, Mass., two men added to their crime on Sunday forenoon by stealing the touring car of J. M. Hassett as it stood in front of his home on Congress street. The car was later found on Lafayette road with its gasoline tank emptied and two of its tires missing. Up to noon no trace of the men had been found, although the police in the surrounding towns and cities had been notified by the Portsmouth police.

Mr. Hassett was at home, having just driven the car up to his door and heard the machine leave. Supposing that his son had taken it for a drive he thought nothing of it until his son returned to the house without the auto. On asking him where he had left the car Mr. Hassett learned that the young man had not seen it and he immediately notified the police.

At about the same time the police were notified by telephone by two young men in the city that the striped auto was standing on the Lafayette road near Fred Day's residence. Mrs. Day reported to the police that earlier in the morning she had noticed two men working on a machine which

had come to a stop before the house. The two left on foot walking towards Portsmouth and a short time later returned in another car, which proved to be Mr. Hassett's.

Although she did not notice what they were doing she later saw the car which arrived second standing in front of the house and the other car was driven away.

A moment later two young men of this city drove to the police station and reported that Mr. Hassett's car was abandoned on the Lafayette road with two tires missing.

The number of the car which had been stalled on the road had been noted and reported to the station as Mass. 41938. The police learned that this is owned by Mr. Abbott of Quincy and the Quincy police, when notified, reported that Mr. Abbott's car had been stolen from that city on Saturday evening. It is supposed by the authorities that the men ran out of gasoline and fearing to go to a garage for another supply resorted to stealing the second car for its gasoline, taking the tires as an after-thought. Not caring to have two stolen cars on their hands Mr. Hassett's was left on the road after it had ceased to become useful to the thieves.

## ORDERS TO BAKERS AND COAL DEALERS

Must Comply Strictly With  
Law on Wrapping of Bread  
and Weight of Coal.

Every baker in the state must give strict attention to the wrapping and labeling of bread and each and every one have been notified of the rule by the commissioner of weights and measures, Harold Webster. He also calls the attention of coal dealers to the fact that all coal except under special agreement should be sold by weight and accompanied by a slip giving not only the tare but the gross weight as well.

### THE HERALD HEARS

That the matter of the disposition of swill is beginning to be a serious question with many residents of this city. That they are finding it hard work to get rid of it without a violation of the law.

That all the trouble is due to the fact that farmers are so busy at home they cannot collect the waste matter as in past years.

That sooner or later the board of health or some other department of the city must meet this matter.

That the local officers of the S. P. C. A. say that cruelty to animals especially horses, if those who witness any such cases will report the same and appear as a witness if called upon.

That a good many people report the abuse of horses then dodge the duty of appearing in a prosecution.

That the society must have some proof in all cases if they bring them into court.

That it is hard to suit some traveling people.

That if their baggage is handled roughly in order that a train can move on time they make a strong kick.

That if the baggage is moved with great care and the train is held a few minutes, another kick is coming.

That this country needs more noise of the hammers and not so much fighting and noise of typewriters in Washington, if we are to have a big fleet in the commercial navy.

That the bathing suit is not so much of a joke this year from the fact that there isn't much of it to joke about.

That York Beach is having its share of thunder showers this season.

That in the past Hampton Beach rarely escaped any of them.

That the soldier boys now in the service are wondering if they will get the chance to vote in the several state elections coming off this year.

That the sheriff took a bottle of whiskey from a drug store safe in Biddeford on Sunday.

That the owner said it was for his personal use, but the officers ordered him into court today.

That one cannot safely say it is safe to lock up the booze for safe keeping in a safe in Maine, especially in York county.

That phib-tism has not reached the point where the hat will be removed when "Phibbery," "Hot Time in the

Old Town, "How Dry I Am," and other national airs are played.

That the Mayor of Concord says a curfew is needed in that city during the stay of the kiddies and has called a special meeting of the city council to act on the same.

That if Concord has no more success than Portsmouth has had on a curfew for many years the work of Mayor Hobbs and the city council will be a waste of time.

### LOCAL DASHES

The Mascotte boat club is to hold a reunion.

Baggage transfer service. Call phone 3.

There was a jam of people at York on Sunday.

The "good old summer time"—it is sure here.

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch. Tel. 133.

Koehler trucks, C. E. Woods, Bow street.

Hundreds of people were in bathing at Rye on Sunday.

Auto thieves got in their work at Hampton on Sunday.

Ambu service at Sinclair Garage for all electrical troubles.

Fruit, ice cream, variety goods and groceries at Lafayette store, Open evenings.

Some big day on all the electric lines. The local line had extra cars on every trip.

Many local men can find employment at Newington. Communicate with The Herald.

We positively guarantee to locate any electrical trouble with your auto with our Ambu service.

Two autos were wrecked on the coast boulevard in front of the Ocean Wave on Sunday morning.

A badly damaged auto was towed in from Dover Point this noon which showed a bad head-on collision.

Robsters and fresh fish of all kinds, caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 245.

Antique furniture restored and upholstered. Hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 570.

The boys at the local forts are thoroughly interested in the work. It is hard work from morning till night.

## OBITUARY

Peter J. Farrell

The death of Peter J. Farrell occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Connolly on Court street on Saturday evening after a short illness. He is survived by his mother, three sisters, Mrs. Joseph Connolly, Miss Annie Farrell of this city and Miss Frances Farrell of Boston, two brothers, John of Chicago and Maurice of this city.

WILL GO ON A HIKE.

Troop No. 2, Boy Scouts, will go on a hike tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 8:30.

LOST—Saturday, July 30, from an automobile, a lady's black hand bag, containing sum of money. Finder telephone 1231 W. bestly30

## DRAFT BOARD IS PREPARING FIRST LIST

Local Board Will Summon  
150 Men From This City  
and Adjoining Towns.

The local draft board is busy preparing their list and William E. Marvin stated on Monday morning that the list would probably be complete and ready for posting on Wednesday, and at the same time the notices would be sent to the first 150, who appear on the list to appear before the board. The board will meet next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and it is proposed to divide the list so that an equal number of men will be assigned for examination each day the board is in session. The local board will post a list containing 2057 names, showing all that are liable to draft, which is in conformity to the law, but notice will be sent for the first drawing to only the first 150 on the list.

### RECEIPTS WERE \$240

Good Sum Realized by Young  
Ladies for War Relief.

The recent lawn party held at the Knights of Columbus grounds under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was a great success financially and otherwise. The sum of \$240 was realized for the war relief fund.

\$585, \$875 DELIVERED.

Ready for immediate delivery. New Chevrolet touring cars at the old price. Prices advanced August 1. Protect yourself—buy now the best 4-cyl car built, Chevrolet. Also a few Vello cars at the old price. Chas. B. Woods, agent Chevrolet, Vello and Koehler autos.

### NOTICE

Beginning August 1, milk from Cold Spring Farm will be advanced one cent a quart.

C. H. BRACKETT.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson of State street passed the week-end in Peabody.

## AUCTION —OF—

### Real Estate

The Property known as  
40 COTTAGE ST.

Will be sold on the premises on  
Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917  
At 11 O'clock A. M.

Six rooms, new house, with bath, furnace and gas; lot 52x150.

Terms—\$100 down; balance on delivery of deed.

Full particulars and inspection can be had by calling on

BUTLER & MARSHALL  
AUCTIONEERS.

\$1850

BUYS A GOOD HOUSE

In Excellent Location.

Small amount down. Balance as rent. See me about this at once. Don't delay.

FRED GARDNER  
Glebe Building.

TUTORING  
French, Spanish and General  
Subjects.

HARVARD, 1918.  
T. ROOSEVELT ALLEN,  
Box 13, Portsmouth, N. H.

"Ask for Wheelers"  
Brick Ice Cream.  
At leading drug-  
gists, restaurants  
and hotels, also at  
the beaches, and  
serve it at home.  
Made in Portsmouth.

Miss S. J. Zoller of Boston  
ELECTRIC NEEDLE SPECIALIST  
Removes Superfluous Hair.  
Will be at Hair Dressing Parlor of  
Mrs. Ida A. Nelson,  
4 Glebe Building, August 11  
Phone Appointments There.



Everywhere our people are "doing their bit." There are various ways of "helping" out in these times. We feel it our duty to cut profits to the lowest possible basis which we have done in pricing any and all of our suits for summer and fall wear. Especially notable for their big value at their prices are our blue serge suits at \$15, \$18, \$20. These are the same old prices for the same quality suits for several seasons.

## Henry Peyser & Son

Selling the Togs of the Period.

## FRANK W. KNIGHT SHOE TALKS

10 Market St. "SHOES OF QUALITY" Portsmouth



### THE TEST OF ECONOMY

The ultimate economy of paying the price of a good shoe has never been questioned. Today good shoes cost more than formerly, but it is equally sure that they were never more economical. The test of economy is getting the full measure of service out of a shoe. A good shoe can be worn out and continue to look well in the process. Our shoes can be counted on to give that sort of service.

## BASKETS

For Shopping and Lunches

## PRYOR-DAVIS CO.,

"The Old Hardware Shop"

36 Market Street

Tel. 509. Portsmouth, N. H.



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## Garden Pests

ARE CONTROLLED BY

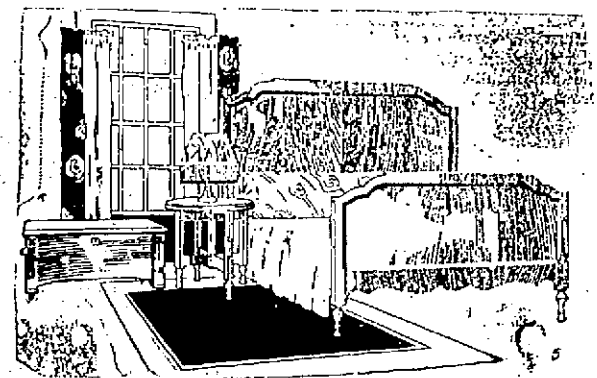
## Corona Dry Arsenate of Lead

To be used on the foliage either dry or mixed with water and sprayed.

It won't burn or destroy your crops like other insecticides.

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